

T H E O M E

**VOLUME 39 ISSUE 5
IN 93 STUNNING COLORS**

**YOU'LL REGRET IT
IF YOU MISS THIS
ONCE IN A LIFETIME
OPPORTUNITY
TO WITNESS WITH
YOUR OWN TWO EYES
ALL THE AMAZING THINGS
HAPPENING IN THIS ISSUE
THERE IS ART POETRY AND
PLENTY OF OTHER SHIT
THERE IS A RAINBOW
OF POSSIBILITIES SO
READ ON MY CHILDREN**

READ ON

**S U P E R
A W E S O M E
A M A Z I N G
R A I N B O W
T E C H N I C O L O R
I S S U E**

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Starring:

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FRONT COVER & MOST DOODLES

BACK COVER

Submissions are due always, constantly, so submit forever. You can submit in rich text or plain text format by CD, Flash Drive, singing telegram, carrier pigeon, paper airplane, Fed-Ex, Pony Express, or email. Get your submissions to omen@hampshire.edu or F. Stewart-Taylor, box 1092

Policy

The Omen is a biweekly publication that is the world's only example of the consistent application of a straightforward policy: we publish all signed submissions from members of the Hampshire community that are not libelous. Send us your impassioned yet poorly-thought-out rants, self-insertion fan fiction, MS Paint comics, and whiny emo poetry: we'll publish it all, and we're happy to do it. The Omen is about giving you a voice, no matter how little you deserve it. Since its founding in December of 1992 by Stephanie Cole, the Omen has hardly ever missed an issue, making it Hampshire's longest-running publication.

Your Omen submission (you're submitting right now, right?) might not be edited, and we can't promise any spellchecking either, so any horrendous mistakes are your fault, not ours. We do promise not to insert comical spelling mistakes in submissions to make you look foolish. Your submission must include your real name: an open forum comes with a responsibility to take ownership of your views. (Note: Views expressed in the Omen do not necessarily reflect the views of the Omen editor, the Omen staff, or anyone, anywhere, living or dead.)

The Omen staff consists of whoever shows up for Omen layout, which usually takes place on alternate Thursday nights in the basement of Merrill on a computer with an extremely inadequate monitor. You should come. We don't bite. You can find the Omen on other Thursdays in Saga, the post office, or on the door of your mod.

THE OFFICIAL OMEN HAIKU:

Views in the Omen (5)

Do not necessarily (7)

Reflect the staff's views (5)

Front Cover
Back Cover

EDITORIAL

by Rachel Ithen

Editorial
“Goodbye, dear readers.”

Hello dear readers, and welcome to what is probably my last editorial for The Omen, ever. It is time for me to pass on the title of editor, which really means you get your name on a cool graph on the hampedia page and write most editorials and just make sure everything else goes smoothly, for the most part. In just a few short weeks, we'll be coming to the close of this semester, and seeing as though I am nearly halfway done with my Division III (what the flying fuck), I figured I should devote my time and energy into that. Or at least into being stressed about that. Instead of being stressed about The Omen. Which, uh. Happens. Sometimes.

I came to my first Omen layout my first semester at Hampshire, when the then-signers took a Climax ad, crossed out all instances of “Climax” and instead wrote “Omen.” I thought it was clever, and I had already missed the first Climax meeting, so I guess it was partially chance that I fell into the hands of the lovely Omenites. (I also always regret not doing the same thing with the “In need of a good climax?” ad, because “good omen” would've worked out damn well, but alas.)

My first year with the Omen ended up being a bit sporadic, as I didn't make it to many layouts because I was awkward and easily intimidated. But I kept submitting things, from a pretty decently organized article about my experience in orientation, to random pointless lists, to a page full of doodles from my notebook, and everything in between. It wasn't until my second year that I really started actively coming to layout, and being one of the only people (at that time) from my year, the then-Div-IIIs needed to bounce so they asked me to become a signer.

Since then, I've had a tumultuous relationship with The Omen. Being part of controversies isn't exactly what I signed up for, but in the end I have no regrets. The Omen is a wonderful thing and opens up a really unique opportunity... something you probably won't see a lot of in life. The freedom to express yourself, with VERY few limitations. Use it to your advantage while you're still here.

I'll still probably submit a couple things before I graduate, and hang out at layout on alternating Thursdays at 8pm in the Merrill A Basement, but this marks my last issue as editor, and my last issue as signer. I've never been the most creative or the most eloquent, but I'd still like to think that I contributed something to this lovely little publication that made you smile, or laugh, or even inspired you to submit something yourself. But in reality, this isn't about me. It's about The Omen, and it's about you. Because, dear readers, The Omen loves you.

(And so do I!)

<3
omen@hampshire.edu



SECTION : LIES

Section edited by Jonathan "Omen Whatever" Gardner



I Feel Bad-

A MANIA MANIFESTO

F. Stewart-Taylor

(too) happy isn't good; (too) energetic isn't good

UP isn't SHUT UP

Sensory integration experiences accompanying mania are the other side of the insensate coin of not bathing for a week because yr sad.

That feeling of trying to staunch an open wound with other people's company is real-
you are going too fast for them inside, even if they keep up outside.

Twitchy is real. Autofocus errors are real.

Angry, weeping mania is still mania.

Mania where you get nothing done is still mania. Mania where you make birthday cards is still mania. Mania you like is still mania. Mania where you hurt is still mania. Mania is still a disordered feeling.

You are not the mania, just like you are not the depression or the fear/anxiety. You encompass the mania. You are bigger than the mania or the fear or the sadness, and however you feel that is OK.

It is real when you feel too much.

You are not a bitch. You are not throwing a tantrum. It is not hormones.

Even if it is an overreaction, that is not your fault. You cannot control your emotions. YOU ARE NOT YOUR REACTIONS.

You can control your actions.

You can do this with a treatment plan.

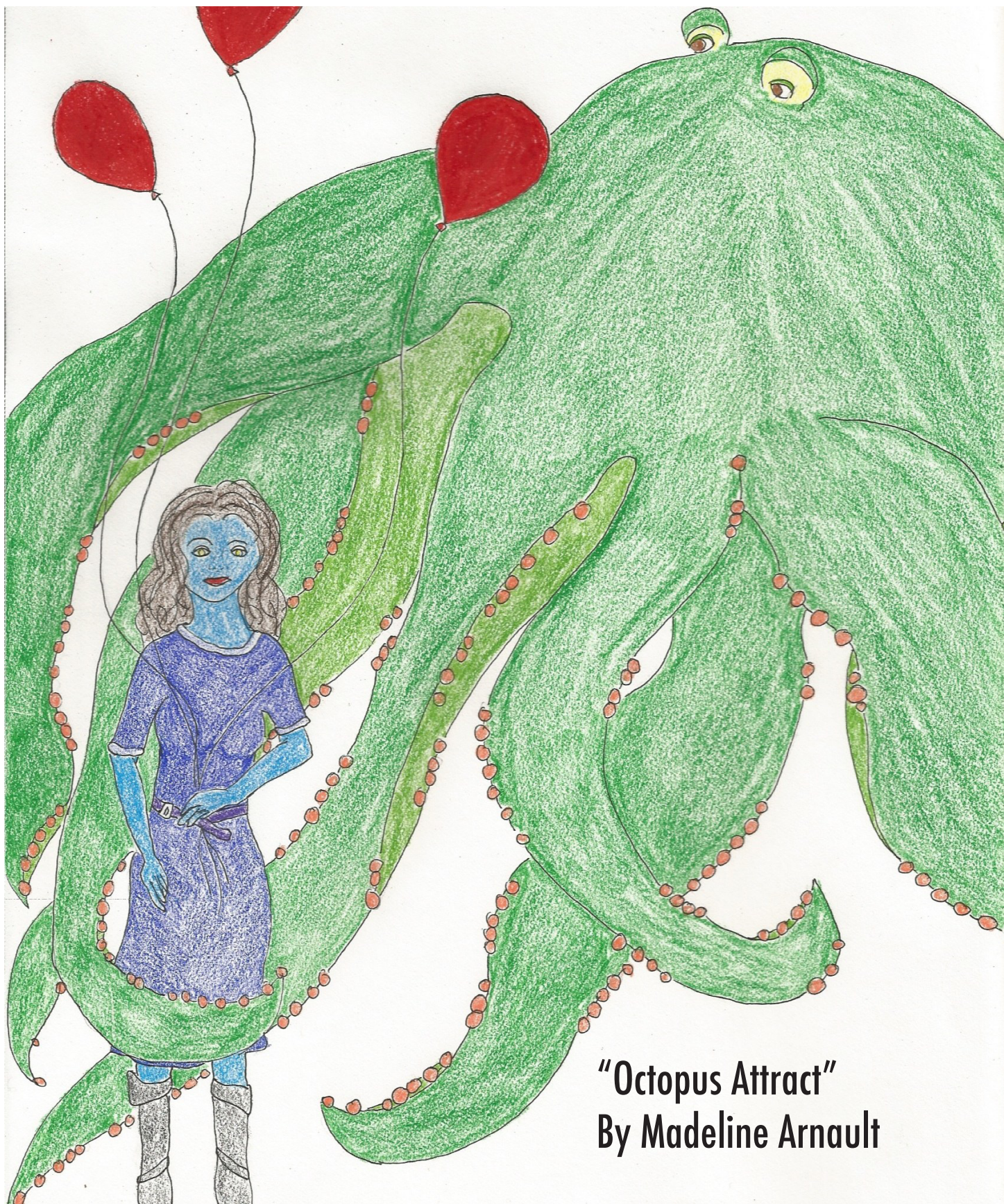
You say what treatment works. You have a right to feel better before you worry about damage control on those around you. If people leave you, that is their right, and you can feel however you feel about it. You are not at fault for being difficult.

You are not a bitch. You are not throwing a tantrum. You are not making it up.

YOU ARE GOING TO BE OKAY.

You will be depressed again. You don't have to hope for mania to hope to be happier.

You will be depressed again. This does not mean the mania isn't real.



"Octopus Attract"
By Madeline Arnault

Supermitt: A Romney Fanfic (Part 1 of 2) By Jonathan Gardner

"CURSE THAT OBAMA!" Mitt roared as soon as he was safe behind the doors of his lair, away from the prying eyes of the press. Paul Ryan scowled from behind him.

"I told you, you were too soft," Paul said. "You let the liberals paint you as greedy. Out of touch. They were right, but a real president wouldn't have let them get away with that. A real president would've made them pay."

Mitt turned on Paul with a snarl. "Give me a break! If it weren't for you running your mouth off about marriage this and abortion that, we could've taken Pennsylvania! But noooooo, I had to choose the running mate who didn't know when to shut the hell up!"

"You wanted me to pander to the liberal gay-lovers?" Paul laughed. "Give ME a break! I have to stick to my principles, Mr. President," he said with a contemptuous sneer. "Maybe you just don't have what it takes to be a real Republican."

"You take that back," Mitt said quietly.

"It's the truth," Paul said. "Obama's ruining this country, and you couldn't even get the American people to fire him! A real Republican would've taken the polls by storm, and you failed. So what now, Mr. Romney? What's next for you? I'll tell you what's next for you: you're going to fade into obscurity. Ten years from now, no one will know your name. You lost your chance at the presidency, and your punishment is political oblivion, just like John Kerry." "Who?"

"My point exactly! Face it, Mitt. You're done. And four years from now, when Obama's term is finally up, there will be a new Republican savior to save America from the liberal menace."

With that, Paul Ryan turned and walked out the door. Lightning flashed as he got into his car, and rain started to pour down. "YOU'RE WRONG!" Mitt shouted after him. "YOU'RE WRONG, AND I'LL SHOW YOU! I'LL SHOW THEM ALL!"

Four years later...

It was the day of the presidential election in the year 2016. Mitt monitored the polls from his office; he was almost certain that the Republican candidate would triumph...but you never knew...he remembered four years ago, all too well.

Then, suddenly, the Fox News coverage of the election was interrupted. "This is a breaking news update! Both of the candidates are dead! They've been assassinated!"

Suddenly, the phone rang. Mitt picked up. "Hello?"

"Enjoying the show, Mitt?" a familiar voice cackled.

"Paul!" gasped Mitt. "I should've known that this was your doing!"

"That's right! And soon, I will rule ALL of America! And then being liberal will be outlawed forever!"

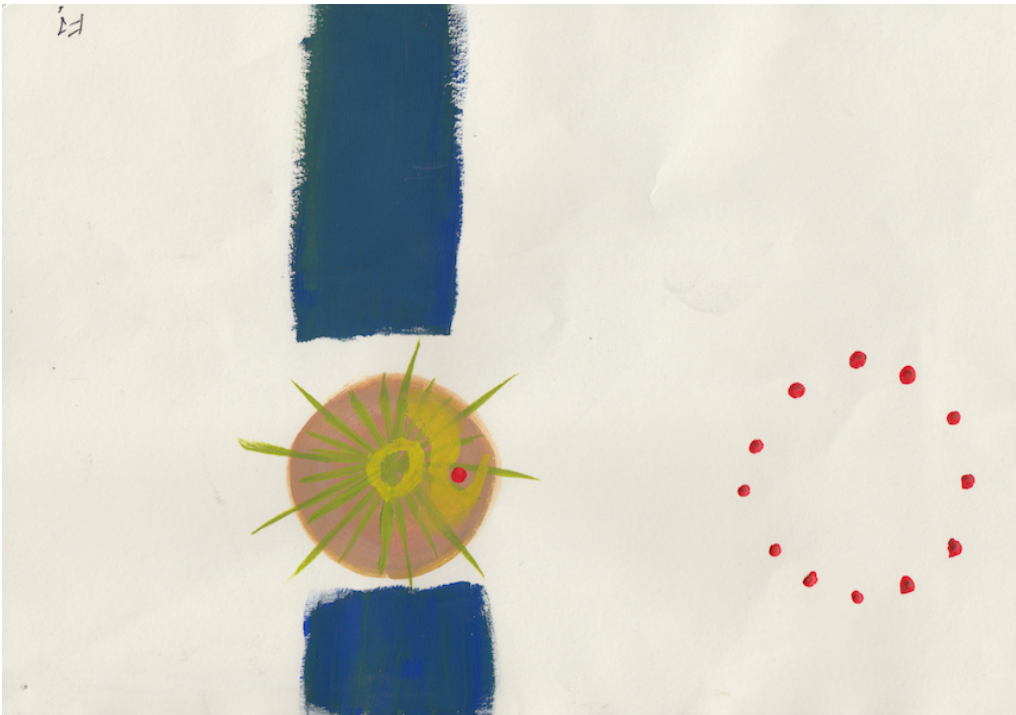
"Stop, Paul! You've gone too far! You've lost sight of what being a Republican is supposed to be all about!"

"Just try to stop me, Mitt! You can't!"

But what Paul Ryan didn't know was that Mitt Romney had a secret. A secret that would save America...

TO BE CONTINUED...in the next issue!





Caption Contest Winner



Runner-ups by Ben Floss

"Who the fuck let the cherubs out?!"
"cindy, shut up and sweep them in the
hidey hole"

Nun 1: "holy shit man"
Nun 2: "they look like ball sacks yo"
Nun 1: "heather, beat the shit out of
that ball sackey nightmare"
Nun 2: "Fucking push that shit in the
Hidey Hole"

"Ah, the old Cherub Baby Bait 'n Switch.
what works in 'Nam works everywhere"

"Cindy, do you even lift you slutty little
bean pole? just smash the little fuckin
things like this"

"no i want to sweep, it calls to me"

"Yo, wu tang clan ain't nothin to fuck
with"

"Bad Dobby, bad!"
- Submitted by Madeline Arnault



This week's picture! Send your submissions to omen@hampshire.edu!

Picture submitted by Jonathan Gardner

SEPTON HATE.



Submitted by Julia Jacobs



Khovanschchina.

Submitted by Benjamin Batchelder.

Amherst MUSI 442- Russian Music History
Prof. Klára Móricz
11/7/12

Khovanschchina, Mussorgsky's last, unfinished opera, is a somewhat tangled-up historical drama concerning a failed plot to usurp Tsar Peter's throne. Let us attempt to untangle the plot and in the process attempt to get a better look at the opera's most mysterious character, Martha.

The plot (the Khovanshchina itself) is the collusion between several parties, all of whom reject Peter for one reason or another.

1. The Khovanskys, father Ivan and son Andrey, who claim to be the rightful blood heirs to the throne. On their side is the army they control, the Streltsy, proof of their military prowess.

2. Sofia, Peter's jealous sister, who acts through Galitsin, her lover and statesman.

3. Dosifei, head of the Old Believers who oppose Peter's modernist reforms.

Ultimately their plot fails to dethrone the tsar as one by one, the three parties become derailed. The Khovanskys become sidetracked by women, Galitsin is exiled for his affiliations with Sofia, and Dosifei and the Old Believers commit mass suicide.

How did this happen? How could such a powerful rebellion—a three-pronged rebellion of military force, political influence, and religious conviction—become so obsolete so quickly? The answer is simple: her name is Martha. If we read it from her point of view, we quickly see that she is much more than soothsayer, that she is in fact the very instigator, if you will, of the ultimate downfall of the Khovanshchina.

She starts in Act I with Andrey, and because Andrey is a moron this is really quite simple for her. All she must do is take away Emma, a startled young Lutheran woman after whom Andrey is violently pining. Pig-headed Andrey subsequently calls his father's army out on a wild goose chase to try to find her. By doing this one thing, Martha diverts one of the rebellion's most

powerful resources, the Streltsy, away from the cause.

Then, in Act II, acting as Galitsin's soothsayer, she warns him of great impending danger, filling him with fear and undermining his faith in the cause. Thus, when the big conspiracy meeting takes place between he and Ivan, instead of discussing plans to overthrow Peter, they bicker and resort to name-calling. This failure to act is eventually what does them both in, and in Act IV they pay the price. Galitsin, totally unprepared for the invasion of Peter's army, is carried away in exile. Ivan, frozen by indecision, allows himself to be easily tricked by Shaklovity.

In Act III she takes care of Dosifei by earning his trust: by craftily waving her dubious love for Andrey in front of Susanna she reduces the woman to hysterics, and when Dosifei sees this he takes Martha's side. Then, in privacy, she tells him the same story, that she is in love with Andrey, only this time she paints herself as a victim of demons.

What makes it so poetic is that each act of sabotage is tailor-made for each man in her life. Andrey, passionate young leader of the army, is done in by his lust. Galitsin, intelligent and driven by his ideas of modernization, is rendered politically useless through his weakness, superstition. Dosifei, the man of faith, kills himself for his convictions. Martha is able to do this because she is an amazing character. She possesses more faith than Dosifei, more intelligence than Galitsin and more strength than Andrey. She plays everybody's emotions against themselves, because she cannot deal with her own lust.

Yes, **lust**. Why else on earth would she go after Andrey? She doesn't love him; he is unlovable. It is her pure, human lust. True, she disguises it as love and uses it against others, but more than that it is something to run away from, a source of guilt, and because she is deeply religious she equates it with an evil that needs to be purged. It is her silent, heavy weakness and it has caused her to lose all hope. As she goes about manipulating people she causes all of them, one by one, to lose hope as well. We watch as all these characters lose faith in the abilities of their individual causes—the army, politics, and religion—to make things better for people. And so the rebellion falls.

When Peter wins, hope is lost. For Mussorgsky this meant something much more personal. He felt passionately that Peter's reforms had killed Russian life, that

despite the state-sponsored atmosphere of celebration there was something sinister and tragic about the modernization into which Russia was so boldly swept. Letters confirm that Mussorgsky was filled with a profound hopelessness for his nation, and I think that maybe this opera is a reaction to that, that maybe his way of grappling with the dark fate that befell his country was to portray it somehow, to blame it on the failings of the rebellion that could have been, and to pin it all on a curious little girl named Martha, the embodiment of futility.



Date: Tue, 06 Nov 2012 14:18:44 -0500
Subject: HI>

HI OMEN< I'M A HUGE FAN> HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO GET IN THE OMEN? THIS IS A QUASTION>

+GARY

submitted by gary gould.

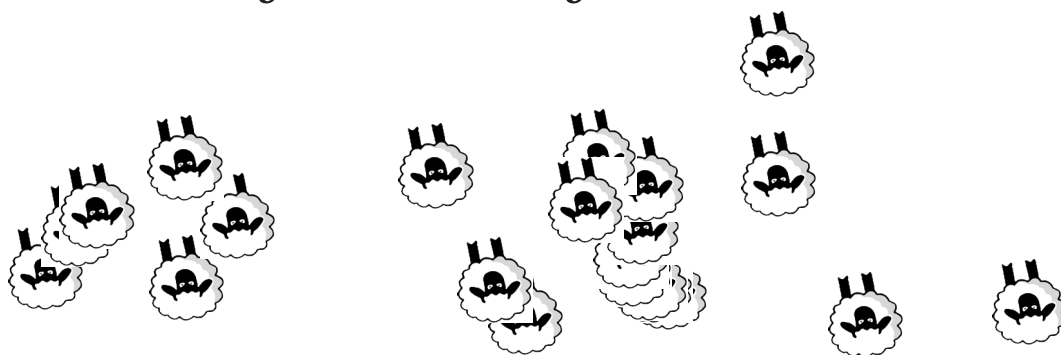








Submitted by G. Willey.



*Things that are **the devil**. Submitted by Maggie Karlin.*

I haven't ever submitted anything to the omen before, but i compiled this informative (yet, not all inclusive i'm sure) list of things that are the devil and i thought people should know so they can be safe.

THINGS THAT ARE THE DEVIL:

-Freezing rain (cause you think its just rain and then it hurts you, it is only the downsides of all forms of precipitation)

- Pickles

-Mustard

-Mayonaise (and/or miracle whip)

-Baked Beans (or rather, their texture)

-Chemistry

-Babies

- Children

- Vegan Cheese (it looks normal and then you put it in your mouth)

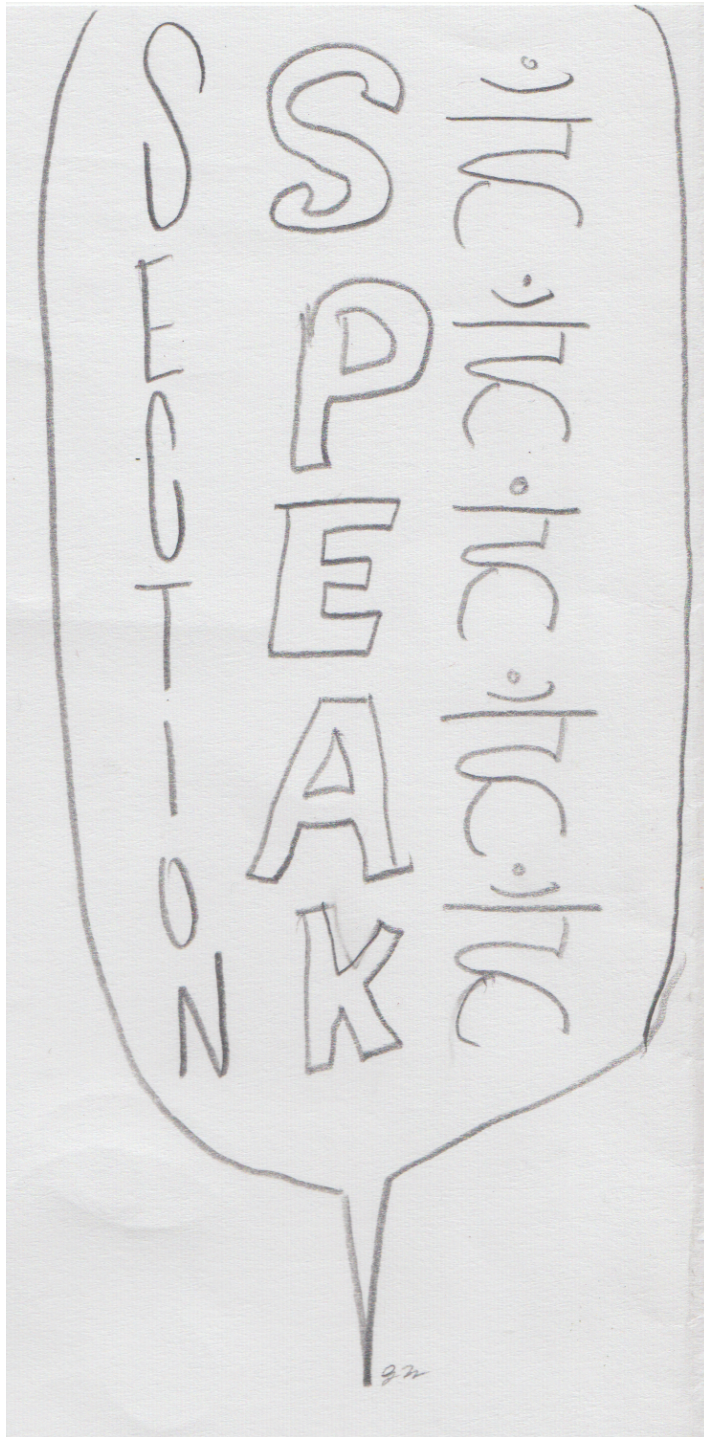
- Calculus

- Wallace

-Maggie Karlin







Ding Dong Ditched an Empty House

Matthew Walsh

I think only today, tonight-
 In a muttering moment,
A whisper dream
Slipping on a waking fading,
Did I stagger shudder
 Flailing
 Folding
With my ken- of, for, escape.
Internal flight
From fucking Eyes. Not space.

The drab drip drop
 Dropping of my gut
And soul.
To the beat,
 Bitter,
Of echoes familiar.

Worn caresses,
A lover
In habits hold.

Bloated and spilling-
Macabre pet names.
All routine woo
And bars named bauble.
They wrap skin

Like ribbon
To hide my naked blush.

I guess, I wish?.
Well anyway,

I'd like to send a Dear John
And then flit to the skips
Of experience
 Unfiltered, excepting color
To which I'm rather partial

Analyze-
Mirandize-
And those fucking Eyes.

I would leave them in a foreign land
Dry angst when warring
But in their philosophy
Their poetry
Wounded sweet, and damp.

My resolve- it, sorta
Tips and dips in fits.

So violent- Aw, you know-
I meant
That geeky passive kind.
So never mind

It catches, anyhow
Tangled
And trippy in kitschy dust

Lick up water- while pooling,
While soaking sand.
Run Mr. Scurry Scared
Leap and laugh
 Out of breath
Standing! ?and ah!

Now stale and stooping

NOW BLINK

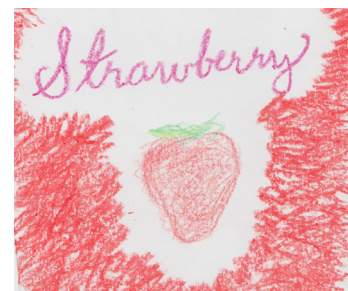
Still there?

Blink
 Blink

Blink!-
Blink!, wink, blink sink, blink shrink!
And drop
 Dripping yes.
And drably on queue to start
Clanky rhythm that bites
The ending edge of bitter blues.
Till filtered color
Runs through
My fucking Eyes



Vol. 39, #5 · The Omen



Charles Haigh 06/29/12



Descriptive Data and Importance of Human Space in Forest Fragments for *Microcebus* cf. *Rufus* sp. at Tsinjoarivo, Madagascar

ABSTRACT In general observational data on *Microcebus* is lacking. Additionally my study space was human-cultivated land near to forest fragments and I was interested in seeing the importance of such a space for this group. Data indicates that the human-cultivated orchard was highly used throughout the time period of my study by *Microcebus*. As far as pure descriptive observational data goes: *Microcebus* spends a vast majority of its observed time resting (approximately 83%). They show a strong preference for occupying trees of the *Psidium* genus and consuming the fruit of the same tree, and were observed to eat no other food. They show a strong preference for eating very ripe *Psidium* fruit and a slight trend towards occupying trees with higher number of ripe *Psidium* fruit. Fecal analysis showed only one genus of endoparasite, *Strongyloides*. This study highlights the difficulty in studying animals of this type observationally, and the strong effects of seasonality on such studies in Madagascar.

INTRODUCTION The main interest of this study is two-fold. Firstly, compared to other species of primates, the lemurs of Madagascar tend to be significantly understudied. As well animals which are difficult to study because they are 1) small enough to be difficult to observe 2) nocturnal and 3) highly arboreal tend to be even less-well studied, especially insofar as you refer to complete observational behavioral studies. As such, the *Microcebus* genus of lemurs, or the ‘mouse lemurs’, has a great dearth of study material related to it. As such, this piece can be looked at as a broad-scope overhaul of observation-based behavioral and ecological data on *Microcebus*. *Microcebus* is of incredibly small size (generally under 27cm (Ankel-Simons 2007)), highly nocturnal, extremely arboreal, and forage in solitary (though they often sleep together in groups). As such they are difficult to locate and to observe (which I can personally attest to) and it is rarely done.

Tsinjoarivo is a study site in eastern Madagascar near to the edge of the central plateau. It is covered in very high altitude (1400m+) rain forest that is highly fragmented by human

habitation, generally in the form of small-sized, highly dispersed villages and intense farming (especially rice). As such it offers some unique ecological perspectives for studying biology. It offers some of the only rain forest on the central plateau at such high elevations (a habitat which was previously important for some lemur species) and due to its proximity to less fragmented areas of otherwise similar arrangement, it gives unique perspectives on the changes to animal behavior and ecology because of human fragmentation.

My specific study site was a fruit orchard roughly L-shaped and about 400m² in area. It was contiguous with a forest fragment still inhabited by groups of lemurs and nearby to many other forest fragments also inhabited by lemurs. The orchard consisted of guava (*Psidium* sp.), banana (*Musa acuminata*), pibasy (*Eriobotrya japonica*), orange (*Citrus* sp.) avocado (*Persea americana*) and coeur de boeuf’ (beef heart (*Annona reticulata*)), as well as other wild-growing plants.

Nearby to this site has been used in the past for other lemur studies (specifically by Jean- Luc Raharison, Michael Irwin and Marina Blanco) and is cultivated by the family of Edmond Razanadrakota (a local guide). As a fruit orchard it offers unique opportunities to study *Microcebus*. Due to a unique confluence of factors, orchards could potentially be important foraging sites for them. Larger species or species in groups might be kept out of a human- cultivated site, but because of their small size and nocturnality, it would not be possible to keep them out of an orchard near to naturally inhabited space, even if one wanted to (which wasn’t the case here, anyway). As

such, as fragmentation of forest space continues it may be that these anthropogenic food sources become more and more important to small, sneaky frugivores like *Microcebus*.

There are a number of questions and general study goals laid out here, and each will be addressed separately as needed. They are:

Anthropogenic space use: How important is this orchard space to the animals? How often do they use, how long do they use it for?

Time budget: What do they do in this space, and in general? As I have said, this taxa is poorly studied in terms of direct observation.

Feeding: What do they feed on and in what proportions? Food Choice: Given the food types they prefer, what qualities are important in selecting, say a particular piece of guava to feed on?

Tree Choice: Which trees do they prefer to inhabit and make use of?

Food-Tree Choice: What features of a fruit-bearing tree make it important to feeding in?

Endoparasites: In fecal samples, what endoparasites are present and in what concentrations?

METHODS

Each study goal of course had differing methodology of data collection.

Time budget, Food Choice, Tree Choice, Food-Tree Choice and Anthropogenic Space Use: Space was observed for 14hr 40min over a 10 night period. Because of rain, we were not able to remain in the field for any length of time during 1 night. As such it is not included in analysis, and it is treated as 9 nights. I performed focal observations on animals observed within the study site. Guides accompanied me, and generally they would spot the focal animals by shining bright flashlights into trees, and seeing the ensuing 'eye-shine' of animals.

I took one-minute interval instantaneous samples of behavior. The four behaviors recorded were: locomotion, feeding, grooming, and resting. Locomotion is of obvious definition: any gross overall spatial movement of the animal. Feeding: Consuming or handling a food object. Grooming: The focal animal processing its own fur with mouth or hands. And resting: no movement whatsoever with open eyes (to distinguish from sleeping). No other behaviors were observed. I also marked intervals as 'out of sight' when appropriate, which were of course not included in any analysis.

During these observations, I also noted and recorded which tree species the focal animal was observed in. Whenever an individual fed, I took note of what it was feeding on and the specific tree it was feeding in. Later I returned to three trees that animals were seen feeding in. I counted the number of fruit (guava) that were obviously yellow, obviously green and of unsure coloration. I did the same counts in 2-4 neighboring trees (in which no feeding was observed), and took note of their distance from the feeding tree and the heights of the trees. Student's T-tests were performed to see if there was any significant differences between feeding and non-feeding trees in terms of yellow fruit, green fruit or total fruit.

Thus we determined the use of anthropogenic space use based off of the number of nights they were observed in the space relative to the number we went into the space to look for them. The time budget was arranged as a simple per cent of time observed. As there was no way to ascertain whether or not a different observation was a different individual, no behavioral observations could be considered necessarily independent, so they were all pooled for the analysis. On two occasions the study animal was eating fruit placed as bait in a random tree, under these circumstances I did not include either the fruit or the tree in my analysis.

Fruit Preference and Bite Pattern: During field observations I occasionally managed to observe focal animals consuming specific pieces of fruit. Of these occasions, four times I was able to recover those fruits. I examined these fruits for bite pattern and tooth size. I also recovered approximately 15 fruit fragments from the ground in the study site. I compared the bite pattern and shapes between the fruits that feeding was observed on and these

ground fruit fragments. I then recorded color characteristics of (a strong indicator of ‘ripeness’ which correlates both with carbohydrate content and secondary compound concentrations) [REFERENCE] both the observed feeding fruits and those fruit fragments that shared bite patterns with them. I quantified ripeness on a scale from 1-5 based on color, with 1 being very green (and not at all ripe) and 5 being very yellow (and very ripe), 4 was ‘yellow, 2 ‘green’ and 3 ‘intermediate’. I used a T-test to determine any significant difference between the ‘fed on’ fruit group and the ‘not fed on’ fruit group in terms of ripeness.

Endoparasites: In order to examine endoparasites, a fecal sample was necessary. One was obtained by placing a tarp beneath a tree and then placing bait in the tree immediately above the tarp. Feces was identified positively as *Microcebus* feces by an expert. It was then analyzed using a flotation technique and observed visually with a microscope to identify species present and concentrations.

RESULTS

Use of anthropogenic space

Of 9 nights included in analysis, animals were observed 8 times (89%). On one occasion two separate individuals were observed. On all others, it was impossible to determine how many individuals were present in the space.

Time budget

Time was allotted as follows (rounded to nearest whole):

Rest: 83%

Groom: 1%

Feed: 11%

Locomotion: 4%



Food Choice

Animals were observed eating on 8 separate occasions. 2 of those were on banana used as bait, the other 6 were cultivated guava.

Tree Choice

Animals were observed in 14 individual trees. One of these trees was baited and thus not included in analysis. Of the remaining 13, 12 were guava trees (*Psidium* sp.) and 1 was a pibasy (*Eriobotrya japonica*).

Guava Tree Choice

There was no significant difference between the number of green guava fruits in the ‘feeding’ and ‘neighboring’ guava trees $t(2) = -0.7742$, $p = 0.5198$ (two-tailed). There was no significant difference between the number of intermediate color guava fruits in the ‘feeding’ and neighboring guava trees $t(2) = -0.6428$, $p = 0.5862$ (two-tailed). There was no significant difference in the number of yellow guava fruits in the ‘feeding’ and ‘neighboring’ guava trees, but was a slight trend towards difference $t(2) = 2.2188$, $p = 0.07836$ (one-tailed). There was no significant difference in the total number of guava fruits present in the ‘feeding’ and ‘neighboring’ trees $t(2) = -0.6915$, $p = 0.5607$ (two-tailed).

Bite pattern:

Bites were horseshoe-shaped scoops of 4.7mm, 4.2mm, 4.4mm and 4.5mm. The interior of guava fruit is too soft to retain bite marks, so all were observed on the edge of the fruit's skin.

Guava Preference

The mean ripeness of 'consumed' fruit was 4.143 and the mean ripeness of 'no indication of consumption' fruit was 2.385. With $t(6)=3.0408$, $p=0.02278$ (two-tailed), there was a significant difference in the ripeness of the fruit that was classified as 'consumed' and the fruit classified as 'no indication of consumption'.

Endoparasites

Only one genera of parasite was observed; *Strongyloides*. It was observed three times, two eggs and one live, moving larvae.

DISCUSSION**Use of anthropogenic space**

These results indicate that this space is very important to this species of lemur. If they are consistently returning to it night after night, it's clear that the space is productive enough to support them. It is unclear however, how many individuals are making use of the space. At 400m² it is much smaller for the habitat size of a single individual observed in other studies (Dammhahn and Kappeler 2005) (this study is on the related *Microcebus berthae*, and found a minimum habitat size of 0.025 km²). While we have strong evidence for two individuals occupying the space at once, there's no evidence whatsoever for how long any particular individual uses it. It could very well be the case (even though it's unlikely) that a large number of individuals were using it for short periods previous density studies (Meyler et al., 2012) indicate that this is, of course unlikely.

Time Budget

The time budget indicates that the study animals spent a long period of time resting while under observation. I think, however, that in this case more than others, the effects of observation bias must be looked at deeply. The reason this animal is understudied is because it is very difficult to study. As I said before, they are small, fast, completely nocturnal, solitary, and highly arboreal. All of these factors together mean that they can only be observed when they choose to sit quietly. There is not a single instance in my data set of them not resting for a majority of the time, and there is also not a single instance of an observation period that did not include feeding. Beyond that, a single observation never left an individual tree. Because whenever an animal decided to move more than a meter or so, it was impossible to follow and watch them high up in the tight canopy. As such, this time budget is most certainly a time budget of when observed rather than a general one. Casual observation indicates that they spend long periods of time locomoting throughout the trees, but of course as this is difficult to observe (even more- so systematically observe) there is and possibly cannot be, quantitative data to back this up from a purely observational study. A study involving radio collars or other type of remote tracking would give strong insights into the amount of time spent moving and amount of time spent still during a day, which would be very helpful.

Food Choice

The food range seen is very unusual. Most sources (Atsalis, 1999) indicate that insects are an important part of the diet of these animals (which is necessary, given the low protein content of fruit) but I observed none whatsoever. It is very possible that there was, as above, a strong effect of observation capabilities on

this. Logically, consuming an insect would be a quick, non-processing heavy event, so we are much more likely to observe the slow consumption of a large fruit (some of which are half as big as the animal).

Additionally it was odd to see only one type of fruit consumed. Especially given the fact that animals were observed eating banana (placed as bait), and there is banana growing in the study site yet no animals were ever seen eating non-bait banana. The other four species of fruit which were nearby where also not consumed. Beyond that there is likely a strong seasonal effect in play here. Most of the other fruits (though not all) were not ripe or had few individual ripe fruits available. This was winter and the dry season in the area we were in, and in general that indicates a scarcity of resources. In such situations it is expected that the overall palate of an animal retract to fewer individual food types.

Tree Choice

Not to belabor the point, but its obvious that there's a strong observational bias here. I only observed them in guava trees because I could only get systematic observations when they stopped to eat guava. This is not a strong indication that these animals never make use of other trees (for sleeping and moving through, for example) but that they merely spend much of their resting, feeding time in such trees.

Guava Tree Choice

There is a slight trend towards a selectivity for number of ripe fruits. All other fruit factors appear to be irrelevant to the decision making process, and only that one is tentatively deemed as such. It is possible (there is a 7% chance) that there was no systematic difference whatsoever between the two groups of trees. I would also like to point out here that my 'neighboring trees' were not 'non feeding trees'. I did not observe any animal eating out of these trees, but I did not watch them nonstop. So while the intended comparison is between 'feeding trees' and 'non-feeding trees' we must settle for 'trees where feeding was observed' and 'trees where feeding was not observed'. And this is certainly an important difference with a strong effect on the generalizability of this study.

Bite Pattern

This bite pattern can be useful in identifying habitation sites and indicating habitation densities without direct observation of animals. If we have some sense of how much fruit an animal consumes over a given period, we can use these bite patterns to discern from discarded fruit fragments how many individuals are using a space. Of course this estimate can only be rough, since we cannot perfectly identify how long a fruit fragment has been on the ground nor say exactly how much an individual consumes over a time period, but it would still be helpful when trapping and other more direct censusing methods are not feasible.



Guava Preference

There was a clear, strong preference for what was termed as 'ripe fruit', this was expected. In general ripeness indicates high levels of carbohydrates and lower levels of secondary compounds (see above), because the plant 'wishes' for fruit to be consumed at this time, so that seed conditions and other environmental factors are such that seeds are likely to germinate successfully.

Endoparasites

The single observed species stands as a minimum benchmark. So it is certain that *Microcebus* in this region has *Strongyloides* parasites and at some concentration. However, our sample size is small (only one fecal sample) and the sample itself may have been beneath the 2g minimum the testing technique called for. As this testing was done in the field, conditions may have been less than ideal for such testing. Thus this is no strong indication in the negative, the lack of observation of any other type of parasite does not mean they are not present in the animals or in the area, merely that they were not observed in this fecal sample.

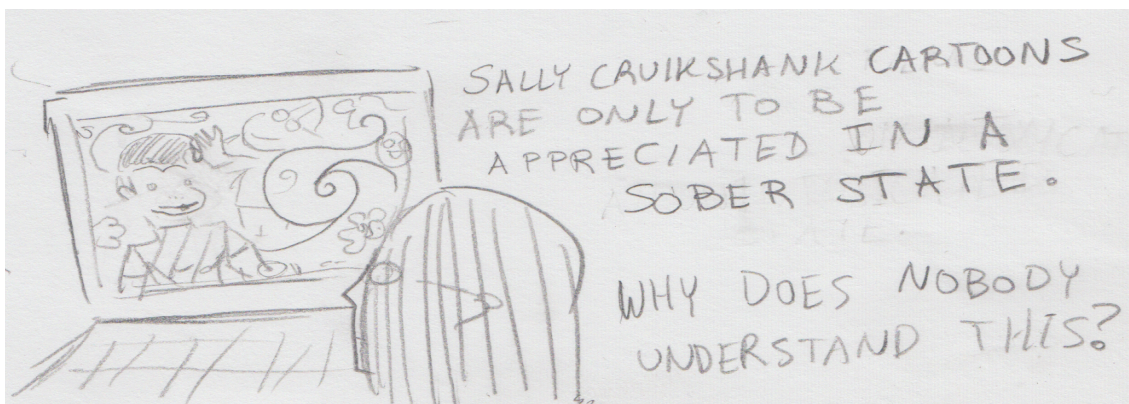
Observation period was likely a strong factor in every one of these observations. Many lemurs are highly seasonal in their behavior and use of space (Thoren et al., 2011). My observations are from a small, two-week window near the beginning of summer. Sources (Giroud et al., 2008) indicate that this is near to the torpor period for mouse lemurs, and it is likely that there was an incredibly strong seasonal effect on all aspects of this study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I'd like to thank Grace Mary Russel for her tireless funding and support of all of my academic projects, but most especially for funding the trip to Madagascar. The Coppinger Grant at Hampshire College was also an amazing source of funding and worthy of praise as such. I'd like to thank Mitch Irwin, Kristen Alldredge, Laurie Godfrey, and Jean-Luc Raharison, for organizing the trip, dealing with its multiple wrinkles and for their endless help. Without our guides, this research would not have been difficult, it would have been impossible. As such I'd like to thank Edmond Razanadrakota, Edmond (Gilbert) Ranaivoson, Jean-Pierre (Toto) Rakotorahalahy, Honore Rakotodratsima, and Jules Rafalimanatsoa.

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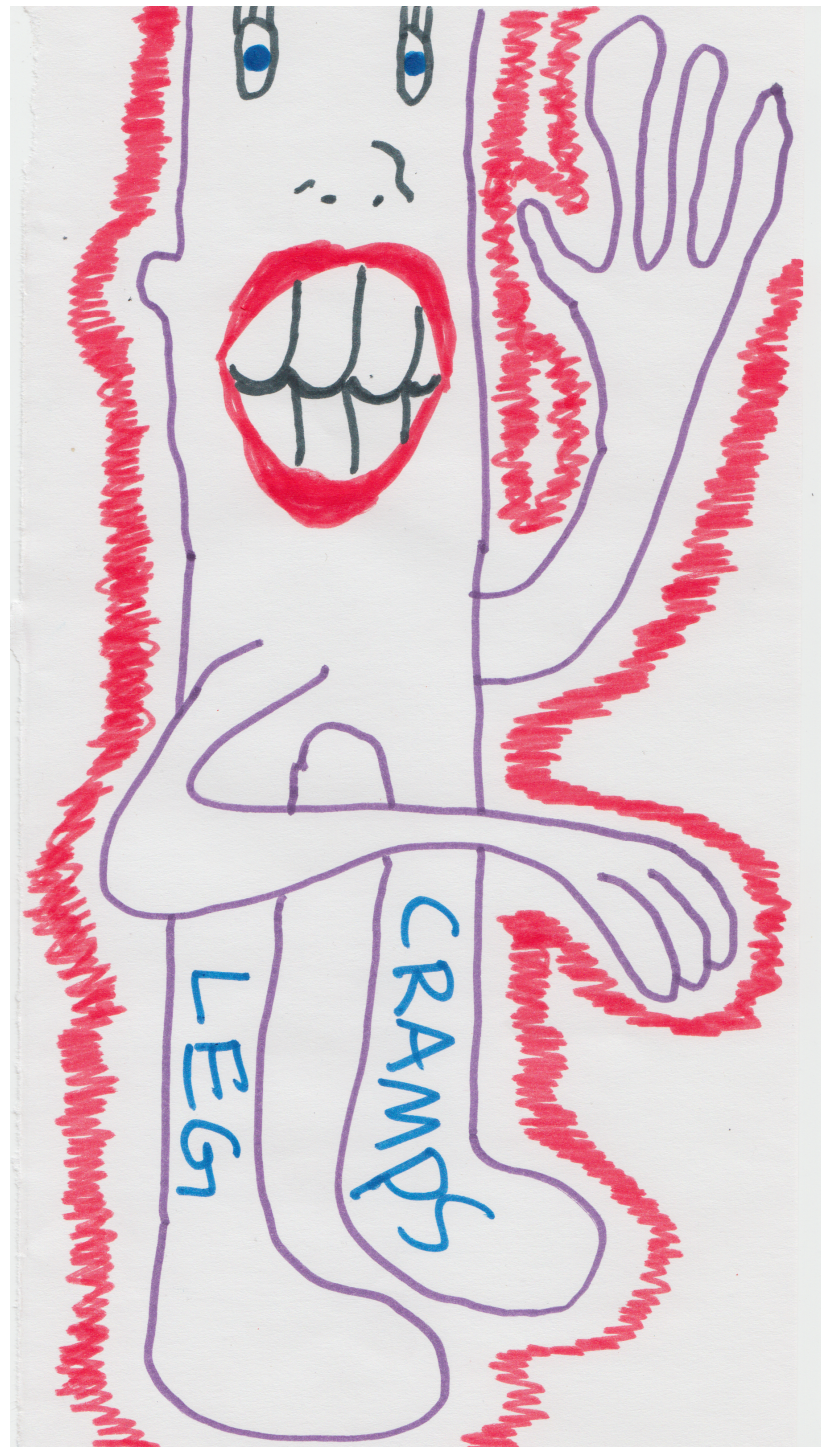


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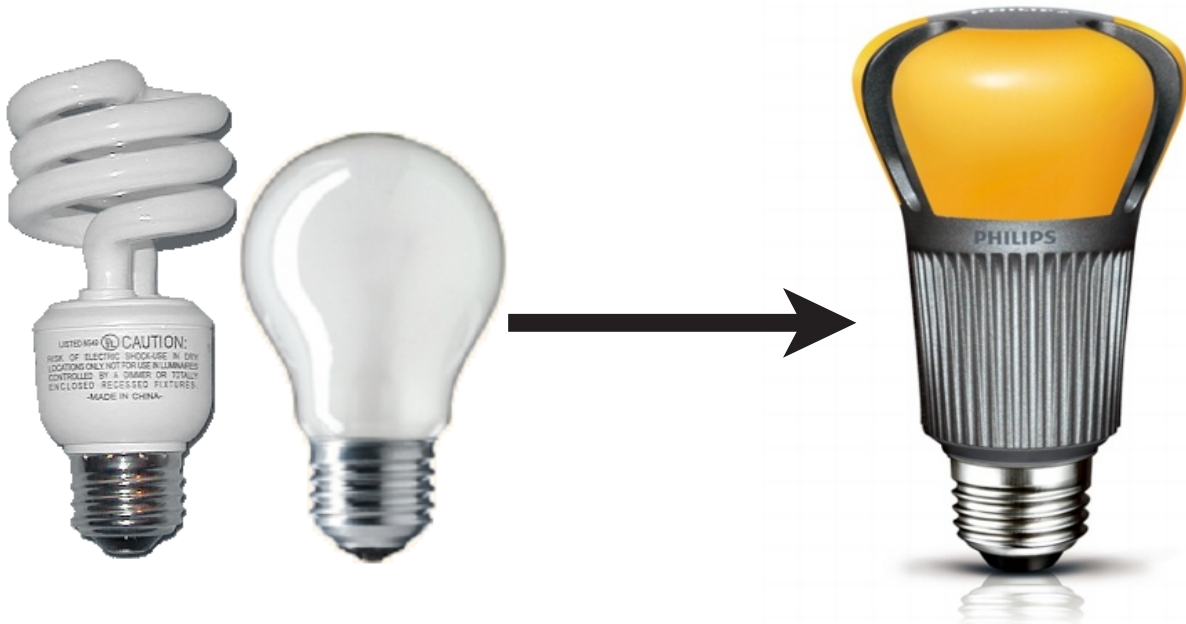
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LED Bulb Exchange



*Bring your bulbs to a weekly meeting of New Leaf
to make the exchange!*

Tuesdays 8:00pm-9:00pm, FPH 101

OR

Bring them to our weekly exchange tables:
**Saturdays 3:00pm-5:00pm until Thanksgiving,
Library Lobby**

Exchanging a bulb also enters you into a raffle to
win fair trade chocolate!

Like “Hampshire College LED Bulb Exchange” on
Facebook for more information and updates!



Tyler Ogden

Architectural Vision for Hampshire College

Assignment: Design an addition, renovation, or new building that is in the spirit of the place where it will stand. Allow the buildings location, interaction with existing buildings, and use to influence your design process.

The architectural presence at Hampshire College is one of a small liberal arts institution, and only that. There is no impression of our defining alternative education philosophy; there is no immediate understanding of Hampshirean learning; there is no one who traverses Hampshire's campus with awe and curiosity of us crazy radicals. Perhaps only a sense of uncertainty. Hence, my approach is one of change, one to embody that which is Hampshire, one of progress:

- A student academic work environment integrated in between the Dakin/Merill Houses to facilitate various approaches to learning and academic work
- A reevaluation of administrative and other non-academic spaces to be opened to student use for out-of-class learning, projects, and other academic related work



The relocation of all administrative offices in the Red Barn complex, except for Admissions, to allow for the creation of a Student Village: an area in which students have complete reign to install projects (technological, art, et cetera), conduct experiments (social, soft scientific, art, et cetera), offer concentration knowledge/experience freely to walk-ins in a designated space, interact with the community on Route ____ (community invitational rallies, protests, petitions; a farmers market, et cetera), and many other wonderful student-led programs and activities

- Note: this obviously requires the construction of a building to relocate all of the administrative offices to
- Note: a perfect place for admissions: there is no better way to demonstrate what Hampshire is than the presence of its students at work

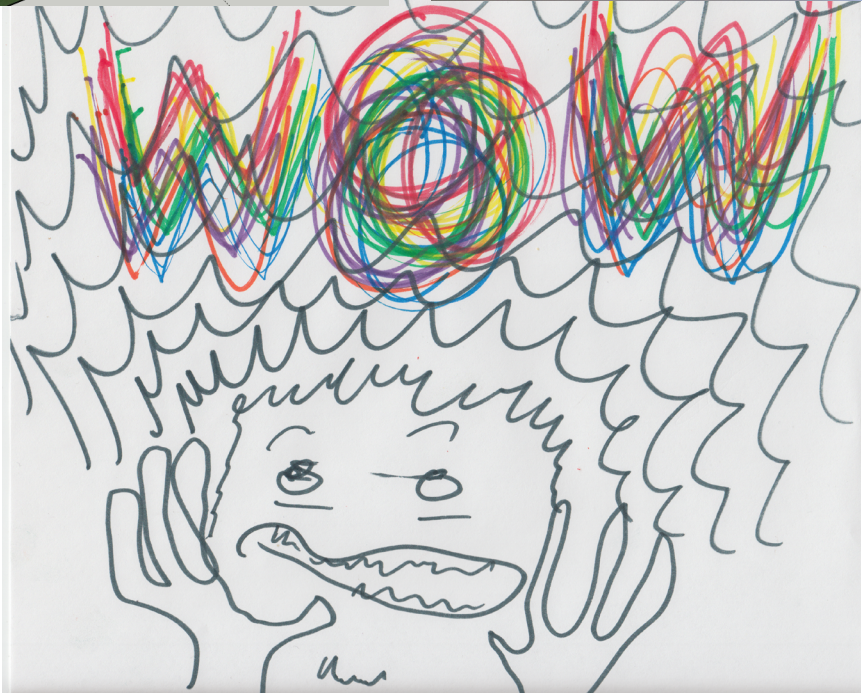
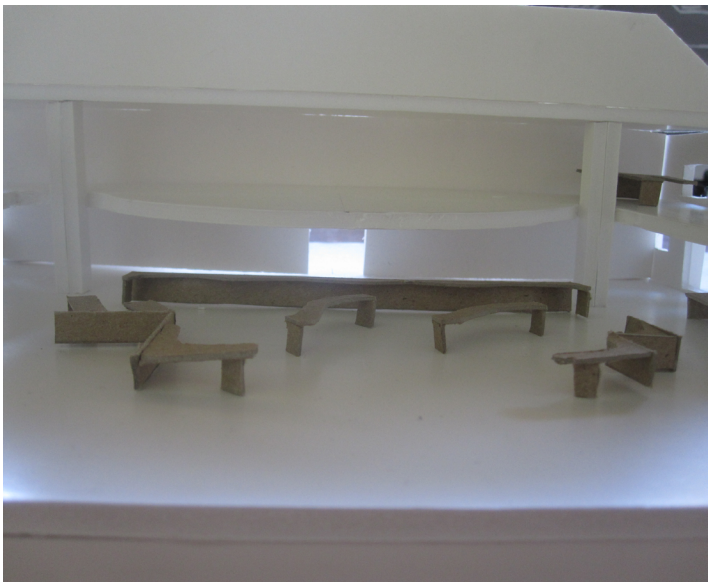
All of which is part of the vision to make Hampshire College speak itself in both academics and in form.

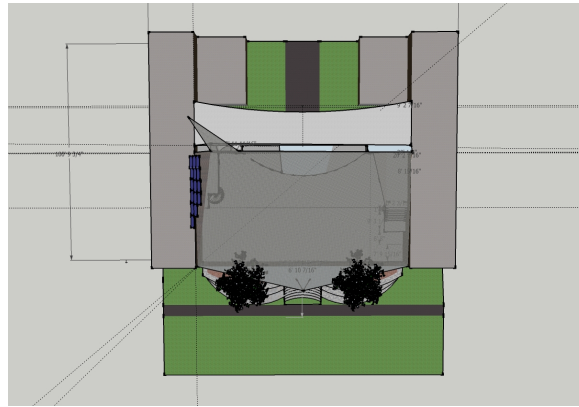
Phase One: The Dock Study Space

Exterior: Rendered & Modeled in Google Sketch Up

Interior: Model constructed out of cardboard and foam board

Exterior:





Interior:

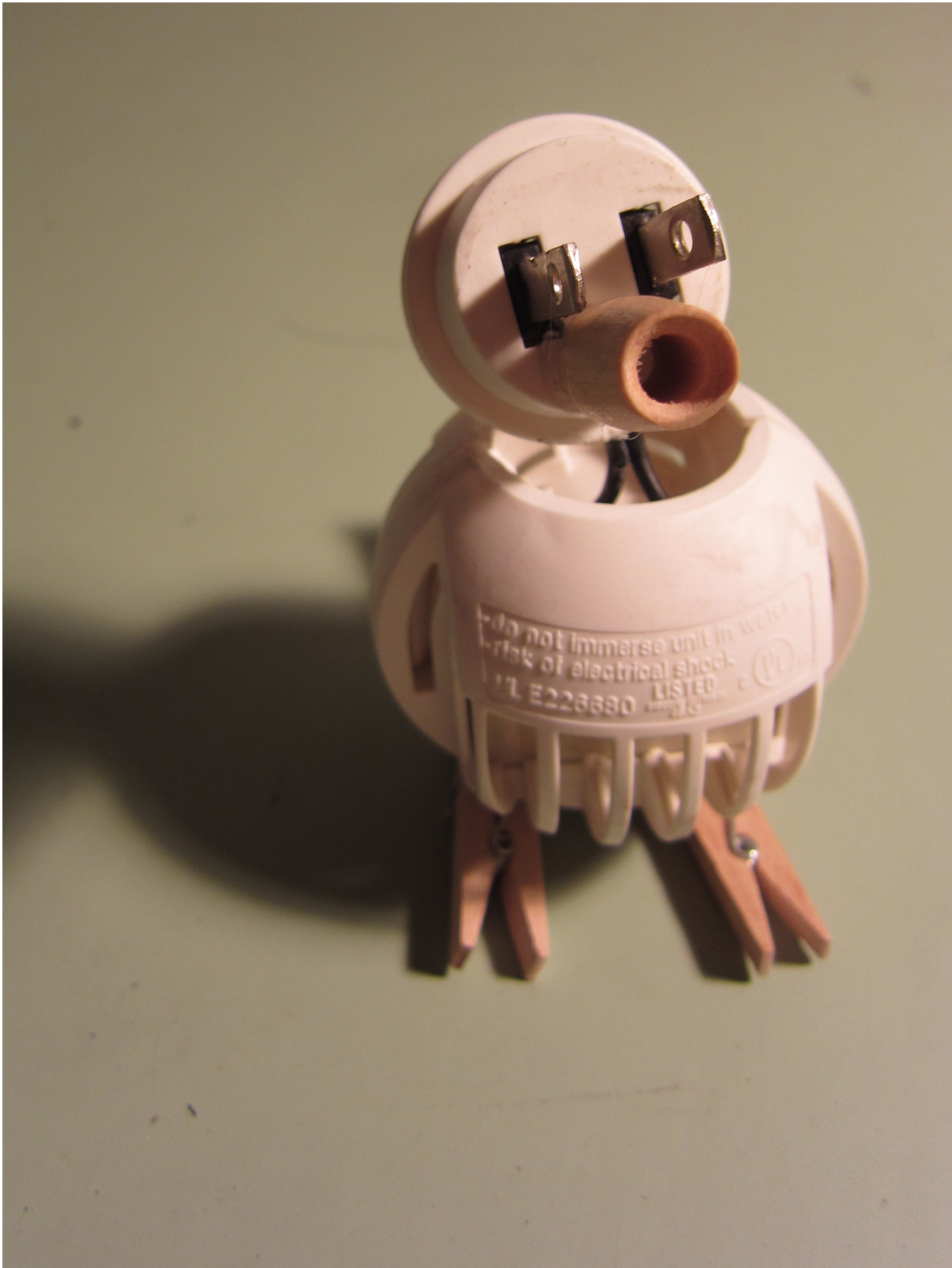


WHO SAYS
LOVERS



CAN'T BE
BLUE?

SOME STUFF FROM AN ALUM!



Headbanging Duck Puppet

This page and following spread by Orli Nativ - F03
(currently almost-MFA at UC San Diego, studying costume design, and constantly thinking about & reminded of her Hampshire experience while completing let's-be-real-here her 2nd Div III)









Gary Gould



Devin Morse

WHO'S



SPORTIN'
THE
MORTON?



Purple and
Green are

HULK
COLORS



